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# The People's Press.

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## The People's Press.

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## The Magic Slippers.

If any one had wanted to find Eva Arnold they would have had to look behind a fragrant and shady hedge of wild roses and grapevines. There sat the witch, as her brother Allen called her, with a book in her hand, and, wonderful to relate, a grave look upon her face.

'I do wonder if that tradition about our family is true. I will ask grandmother about it when I see her.'

'I do wonder if that tradition is true,' said little Eva again, just as she was about to sink to sleep. 'If it is true, and the shoes are yet in existence, I will borrow or steal them, and that as soon as possible.'

A great cloud of dust, and a great rattle of wheels heralded the approach of the coach, and in that coach was Eva's long-looked for schoolmate, Gertrude Wayland. At the gate of Farmer Arnold's substantial mansion stood Eva waiting eagerly to catch the first glimpse of her friend. Her brother Allen, hidden in a secure nook, was also looking out with no little curiosity to see the red-haired divinity so much vaunted by his sister.

'After all,' he said to himself, as he walked toward the brook with his fishing apparatus under his arm, 'I do not dislike the looks of her as much as I thought I should, but that is no reason that I should fall in love with her.' And Allen, who had no small amount of vanity, laughed aloud.

'Now, Allen, I've caught you at last,' cried Eva triumphantly, as she discovered her brother reading under the favorite hedge. 'Now, stand up, and let me introduce to you my friend Gerty, the best of schoolmates.'

Allen arose and greeted the divinity in the graceful and self-possessed manner natural to him. For the first time he had a full view of her face by the morning light. It was not a beautiful face, not even a pleasing face at first sight, and Allen was a keen admirer of beauty; but it was a peculiar face, such an one as makes an impression upon one's mind not easily forgotten. Eva's face was flushed with her morning walk, but Gertrude's was remarkably pale; there was, too, a soberness and dignity about her, which was entirely a stranger to Eva's character. Allen, as he entered with much politeness but little zeal into a conversation in which Eva took the principal share, secretly wondered how two such dissimilar characters could have formed such a close friendship. But he concluded that there was no accounting for women's whims.

'You must drive us over to grandmother's to-day, Allen,' said Eva. 'I positively must go there to-day.'

'Well, then, if that is the case, I will drive you over, and as women never can keep a secret, in the course of time yours will come out, and then I shall have a laugh.'

'Agreed!' said Eva, 'only drive us over.'

It was a pleasant drive of five or six miles, yet Allen, who usually took the principal part in the conversation, was remarkably quiet, listening to the chat of the two girls without attempting to interrupt it.

Her hair was not red after all, it was really a pale golden color, and floated around the white face, as he had seen it in some pictures. After all, she was unlike any one else he had ever known, and she had the sweetest voice he had ever heard. But the idea of falling in love with her was really too absurd to contemplate.

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'Grandmother,' said Eva, after a long silence, which she employed in contemplating the movements of a very pretty little foot, which tapped nervously upon the floor. 'Grandmother, I wish you would tell us the legend about the magic slippers, which I heard once when I was a very little girl. Its a tradition about our family, isn't it?'

'Why, child, it is only a silly story about a pair of slippers. No one believes it now-a-days.'

'But the story, grandmother, if you please.'

'Well,' said the old lady, as she adjusted her spectacles, 'they say that an ancestor of ours was once climbing a steep and rugged hill, and found near the top a poor man, covered with wounds and nearly dead with cold and loss of blood. Our ancestor carried him home in his arms and tended him carefully until he was recovered. When the stranger grew strong and well, they discovered that he was a very handsome man, with eyes remarkable for their brilliancy. When he was going away he gave to the wife of our ancestor a pair of slippers. There was nothing remarkable about the slippers themselves, but as the story runs they were endowed with a rare gift by the stranger. Any woman in his benefactress' family, whose feet these slippers would fit, provided also that she were a true hearted woman, while she wore the magic slippers, would have all the wishes made at that time realized. But there are but few of our family whose feet the shoes would fit; from those who have worn them, however, there have come most wonderful stories of their great virtues. But as for me, Eva, I have an idea that the story is all nonsense. The slippers would never begin to fit my feet, and I never had any faith in them, so that no wishes of mine were ever realized in that way.'

'But have you really got the slippers, grandmother?' said Eva, eagerly.

'I did have them when I was young; perhaps they are in the attic somewhere now. But, bless my heart, child, you're not going to hunt after them?'

'Yes, grandmother; I really think they would fit me, and I should like to try them.'

Such a looking, and such a devastation was never seen before. Grandmother would have been struck dumb if she could have seen her attic during the progress of the hunt. Gerty set herself to putting to rights what Eva left in disorder, but it was no easy job. Suddenly Eva uttered a cry of delight.

'I've found them,' cried Eva, triumphantly; 'now I wonder if they'll fit.'

And away ran the madcap, covered with dust and a nest of bewildered spiders.

'I declare,' said grandmother, 'if they don't fit you exactly; one would think they were made for you.'

And sure enough they fitted exactly; Eva took them off very soon, and folded them up in their wrapper, remembering that grandmother had said that she who wore them must be a true hearted woman. She wanted time to think whether she were true hearted or not.

It so happened that Eva had no more opportunities for trying on the slippers while the visit lasted. So she carried them home with her. Allen did not make his appearance to drive them home, but in his stead one of the farm laborers.

'Oh, Gerty,' cried Eva, as the farm-house came in sight, 'I am so glad we are at home; now I shall try my magic shoes.'

But Eva's usually quiet home was in a great state of excitement. Something unusual seemed to have happened, which affected all the household, though, in different ways.

'What has happened?' asked Eva, anxiously, to Allen, when she found him alone upon that evening.

'Why, the trouble is, that we are in danger of losing our old homestead. Some one set up a claim to it, the falsity of which cannot be proved, because that an all-important paper has been lost. We have searched the house through but our search has been useless. One hope still remains, that the paper may be at grandmother's; it might have been carried there among other papers. To-morrow I will drive over, as I am very anxious about the affair. The loss of this farm, after so many years of hard labor bestowed upon it, will almost kill father.'

The next day was an anxious one to Eva, and in sympathy with her, Gerty was anxious also. She talked of going home but Eva would not allow it. The little lady had no idea of having her schemes spoiled by such a movement.

The long afternoon wore away slowly, as the girls watched for the return of Allen from his search. Afternoon changed into evening, and the evening wore into night.

The family concluded that Allen was not coming that night, and accordingly they separated with no hope of seeing him till morning. But Eva felt confident that Allen would return that very night, so she sat up waiting for him, walking to and fro restlessly, and listening for the sound of his wheels. She fancied Gerty was asleep upon a sofa where she had persuaded her to lie down a few moments before. No one in the house was stirring.

'Now, I shall try my magic shoes,' said Eva aloud, to herself. 'I do hope and pray that I am true-hearted.'

One slipper was a little rebellious and would not go on easily, but Eva managed at last to get her foot into it. Then as Gerty seemed sound asleep, and could not hear, she ventured to speak her wishes aloud:

'First and foremost,' said Eva, 'since it has been the greatest hope of my heart for a long time, I do wish that my brother Allen would fall in love with and marry Gertrude Wayland. Secondly, I wish that the paper which proves our right to this house of my childhood may be speedily found, and that my father may be as happy in the possession of that which his cheerful labor has endeared to him, as it is possible to be."

There was indeed the sound of wheels outside, and Eva ran down to meet Allen, without ever thinking of her slippers or wishes. She met him at the door, and at the first glance his anxious face told her that his search had been useless.

'No hope left, Eva" were his first words. 'Sooner or later we are likely to lose our home. Grandmother has searched her house from cellar to attic, and there is no sign of the paper.'

Wearied and depressed, Allen cast his eyes downward, and they rested upon Eva's embroidered slippers.

'What a fanciful pair of slippers, Eva,' said Allen, suddenly roused from his weariness. 'Did you embroider those, little sister?'

'No, said Eva, a little embarrassed; 'they are not mine.'

Wondering a little at Eva's evident confusion, Allen was about to relapse into his former anxious mood, when his sister took off one of the slippers, with the remark that it was much tighter than the other, and she wondered why it didn't fit. Allen took up the slipper mechanically, and commenced examining it. There seemed to be something in the toe, which occupied considerable space. Listlessly Allen pulled out that with which the toe was stuffed, and was only a little surprised when he discovered a neatly folded paper. He opened the paper much in the same way he had taken it from the slipper, and then Eva was struck with unmingled wonder, to see her lately sad brother jumping around the room in a way that savored much of insanity.

'I've found the precious paper, Eva,' said Allen at length, overturning a table and all its contents in his great joy.

Suddenly the affair became clear to Eva. Some mischievous person at grandmother's must have stuffed the paper into the slipper, without ever dreaming that he was doing mischief. One by one the family came downstairs aroused by the great noise of the overturned table. But none felt that they had paid too dear for their trouble, when they heard the good news.

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'Gerty, I am a firm believer in traditions, and especially that of the magic slippers,' said Eva, one day.

'Because both your wishes were realized,' said Gerty, 'especially the first, which seemed very improbable.'

'You're a traitor,' cried Eva.

'Not at all,' was Gerty's reply. 'I couldn't help hearing your wishes that night, for I was not asleep as you supposed.'

In the process of time Allen and Gerty were married, and little Eva, trusting and true-hearted, went on her way with a firm belief in the magic slippers.

### Buried by a Tidal Wave.

EIGHT HUNDRED LIVES REPORTED LOST—PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF IQUIAUE—THE DEVASTATION GENERAL ALONG THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST—WHERE THE SEA ROSE SIXTY FEET HIGH.

PANAMA, May 21.—A tidal wave visited the entire coast from Callao to Chili, on or about the midnight of the 9th or morning of the 10th inst., causing great destruction of property at the various ports. On the 10th of May a tidal wave washed the State of Guerro, in Mexico, and rose as high as the plaza at Acapulco. The following particulars of the tidal wave on the South Pacific coast have been received from the Lima correspondent of the Panama *Star*: Callao was visited on the morning of the 10th by a species of tidal wave, or rather a gradual upheaving of the sea, which caused serious damage and much alarm. The docks and piers of Muelle Darsena were the principal sufferers, together with some stores along the shore line, which were completely carried away by the water. Vessels made fast and lying alongside the outer walls of the docks were lifted fully eight feet by the upheaval, but were not damaged. Most of the steamers riding at anchor in the bay shipped their cables, fearing a further danger, and some of the larger vessels stood out toward the offing. The United States storeship, Onward, left her anchorage, the officer in charge evidently remembering the fate of her predecessor, the Fredonia, in the great tidal wave at Arica in 1868. A quantity of merchandise temporarily stowed in the docks from ships in discharge was ruined by the water. A water-launch, torn from its moorings struck against the iron pillars of a dock bridge and carried away several of them. On shore the greatest consternation was apparent, many families flying for safety to the high grounds back of the town. At ten o'clock in the morning all danger seemed to have passed. The sea was still somewhat agitated, but resuming gradually its ordinary tranquility. But the effects along the coast as far as we can learn have been severe. At Mallendo 300 feet of the railway which runs along the shore was destroyed by the wave.

At Ilo the town and railway were also seriously damaged, although no loss of life is reported. Beyond Mallendo the cable is interrupted, and much anxiety prevails as to the fate of Arica and Iquique. The steamer Santa Raso left Arico on the evening of the 9th, and reports that when a few moments under way experienced a shock of an earthquake, and saw a tidal wave setting in towards the shore. At Arequipa a strong shock was felt, but the prefect telegraphs that no damage was inflicted on the city. From the South we can receive no further intelligence for several days. The fact of the cable not working leads us to believe that some great calamity may have befallen the southern ports. In such case at the guano deposits of Pabellon de Pica and Guanillos, where there are from eighty to one hundred ships loading, the catastrophe must have been immense. Possibly news may have been sent before this via Valparaiso.

The Panama *Star* has the following additional intelligence, showing the extent of the devastation: The steamer John Elder arrived at Callao from Valparaiso on the 13th. By her we have the news that the destructive tidal wave, reported by our correspondent as having been experienced at Callao and ports to the north thereof, was known to have extended as far south as the northern boundary of Chili, but how much farther south was not known as communication by telegraph had been interrupted.

The Elder reports the almost complete destruction of Antafagasta, Iquique, Arica, Tambo de Maro, Pabellon de Pica and Ilo. Although several shocks of earthquake were felt, they caused but little damage. The destruction of life and property was owing entirely to the frightful upheaval and ingress of the sea.

A gentleman who arrived by the Trujillo informs us that the flourishing town of Iquique, the principal port of nitrate shipments, is left as complete a ruin as it was after the frightful earthquake and inundation of 1868. At Arica the sea washed over the town to the hill back of the church, and destroyed much valuable property. The wreck of the United States steamer Wateree, which was carried inland a couple of miles by the tidal-wave of 1868, was again floated, and carried a mile or two further up the coast. The lower part of Antafagasta, which is the port of the celebrated Caracoles mining district in Bolivia, is reported completely destroyed. The smelting and other works near the shore were all swept away. The shipping at Pabellon de Pica, the guano depositi, suffered severely, and some half a dozen fine vessels are reported ashore and complete wrecks. The sea in some places is stated to have risen over sixty feet. With the meagre and unsatisfactory reports that have reached us, it is impossible to form any fair estimate of the result of this terrible visitation, but making all due allowance for exaggerated statements we cannot but believe the destruction to life and property has been enormous. Whether the tidal extended farther South than Antafagasta and with what results it is impossible to know. We may at any moment recieve further particulars by way of Valparaiso and the Transandine telegraph and Brasilian cables to Europe. Between 600 and 800 lives are said to be lost.

### Storms on the English Coast.

Such great storms, my companion told me, come periodically. Every five years or so, the ocean gives a yawn as it were, kicks over its barriers, shakes its mane at the little village, and throws stones at the outlying houses. The latter, therefore, intrench themselves behind a sturdy wall of masonry, built round three sides of a square, But nothing entirely avails against the burly beseiger; yonder stands a blighted mansion, whose lower story was entered last year by several hundred tons of rude sea pebbles, which knocked, indeed, at doors and windows, but came in without staying for an answer, carrying windows and doors with them. No writ of prosecution or ejectment has been served on the trespassers, and they still remain in possession. Probably the astounding effrontery of the outrage at once and forever quelled all spirit of opposition. Certainly it would be hard to devise a more terrific way of awakening a peaceful householder in the dead of night; and what if he possessed a wine-cellar!

Three centuries ago, according to my porter, a sea-change happened here which really deserves to be called strange. At that time a small river (by no means an insignificant one, however, as English rivers go) flowed peacefully through the lowland, and found its exit to the sea beside this same small fishing-village, upon which it conferred some little maritime importance. Ever since Julius Cæsar's eye for the picturesque brought him over to Britain, and for how long before that we know not, this quiet stream had pursued its accustomed course with no more idea of altering it than the Conservative party in England has of altering its policy on the Eastern question. One winter night, however, during the latter half of the sixteenth century, a hurricane began to blow, the like of which had never been known before. The sea, so to speak, reared straight up on end, and,stalked over the land like an army of giants. The surf broke miles inland, amid sequestered farms and over green country lanes. It was the conviction of those who retained their senses sufficiently to be conscious of any conviction at all that the traditional subjects of Britannia had organized a successful rebellion, and that the "right little, tight little island" was not water-tight, but on the contrary, was incontinently become part of the sea-bottom. The storm raged for three days, after which there was an improvement, so far as the weather was concerned.

But when, at last, the appalled fishermen ventured to thrust their heads inquiringly out side of their windows, lo! they had lost their river. Amazed, they staggered forth, and sought it distracted up and down; the river was gone, and there was not so much as a pint of ditch water left to show where it had been. It was not a case of annihilation, however: far worse—it was an elopement; the most heartless instance of geographical unfaithfulness I ever heard of. One of the villagers, wandering forlorn some miles to the northward, all at once stumbled upon a stream which he had never seen in that part of the country before. Oppressed with a dark suspicion, he followed it up toward its source, and ere long was compelled to recognize in it the traitorous current which he and his fellows had mourned as dead. It occupied its unlawful bed with so much demure self-possession, and smiled in its betrayed one's face so placidly, that had it been possible still to doubt he would have done so. It was an impressive story, and might I thought, be worked up into a romantic and pathetic novel in three volumes, in which the heroine, if not the plot, should be entirely unhackneyed and original. It would be difficult, however, to inflict poetical justice in the last chapter. The real sequel is, that a new village grew up around the new river-mouth, and to-day flaunts its stolen prosperity in the former possessor's face. To set matters right by another great storm would denote poverty of imagination; and there are various difficulties in the way of creating a geological convulsion.—*Julian Hawthorne in Appleton's Journal for May.*

### How Brains Pay in New York City.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in a recent letter illustrates this fact as follows:

Take a walk with me in any of the centers of the financial, insurance, commercial and manufacturing interests, and I could point out a score or two of men whose salaries are over $50,000, many more who receive over $25,000 per year, and hundreds whose income from salary alone runs from 5,000 to $20,000.

Not by any means does the remuneration depend upon educational advantages. On the contrary, some of the highest priced officials are men with good, common "cast horse sense." Away up town is the Superintendent of a large sugar refinery whose salary is $50,000 per year. Many years ago he came here a poor German sugar refiner, and worked for a day's wages. He was fertile in genius, experimented a great deal, and made valuable discoveries in the refinery process. He was rapidly promoted in salary and position and when he received and was about to accept a salary of $25,000 from a rival refinery he was offered $50,000 to remain. The offer was so tempting he could not resist it, and there he has been for years reaping the reward of his genius and luck.

In the brewery business I recall persons whose salaries run away up into the thousands. Two managers of large breweries in this city and neighborhood are paid $25,000 each, five are paid $15,000 each, and seven receive $1,000 per year.

Many of our railroad officials receive princely salaries. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie, gets $50,000; Toucey, Superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, it is said, receives $20,000; the General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad is credited with receiving $75,000; the "head men" of the New York and Boston is paid $35,000, while few General Managers of leading Eastern roads receive less than $20,000.

The bank presidents receive enormous sums. At least six receive $50,000 per year each; nine range from $25,000 to $35,000, and a number get from $10,000 to $15,000. The same is true of the steamship interests—a large number of the higher officials pocketing all the way from $10,000 to $30,000 per year for their services to the corporations they represent.

### A North Carolinian Abroad.

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM MAKES A HIT AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis Times, May 31.

The second day's proceedings of the Association of the Superintendents of Insane Asylums, were begun at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning.

Dr. Eugene Grissom, of North Carolina, read a lengthy and able paper, entitled "Mechanical Protection for the Violent Insane." The paper seems to have been called out by reason of an attack upon American Institutions, made by John Charles Bucknill, M.D., F.R.S., and a commissioner of lunacy in England. Dr. Bucknill visited America about two years ago, and while here cursorily examined a number of Insane institutions, and upon the information thus hastily gained commenced an indiscriminate slaughter in the London Lancet. His attack was particularly violent upon the restraint sometimes exercised in America to prevent patients injuring themselves and others; as for instance the padded room, into which the most violent are sometimes placed during paroxysms to prevent homicide and suicide. Dr. Grissom's paper sets forth, from official reports from the various institutions of America and England, that there are fully as many superintendents in England favorable to necessary restraint as there are in America, though under present British laws they seem to be denied in this respect what seems necessary to successful treatment. In proof of the improved system of American institutions, the Doctor's paper sets forth the mortality in our home institutions to be only 7 per cent., while in England it is 11.36 per cent. annually. With Scotland and Ireland added the mortality must necessarily be greater, as in some of the Irish institutions, under English protection, there is complaint that patients have neither beds nor bedding. The Doctor's paper showed that the mortality of the North Carolina hospital has of late been only four per cent., and that while the institutions of Great Britain have annual reports of suicides and homicides, there has not been a single one in the North Carolina institution in the treatment of 1,200 insane since its foundation.

Dr. Grissom's paper was received with hearty applause and other expressions of delight and approbation. It seems that Dr. Bucknill was very severe in his criticism, and even went beyond the bounds of truth. His paper was arrogant in tone and very offensive to the association. Dr. Grissom's reply was couched in the most courteous language, and its dignified tone added much to its power. He was surrounded by the members of the association, and compliments showered upon him. Some of the oldest members remarked that they had never heard a paper read that was so unanimously endorsed and so generally complimented.

### The Dead Kill the Living.

That the dead should kill the living seems a paradox: yet nothing is more true. Indeed, we venture to say that every year, in our land, corpses murder more people than assassins do. Not only have intramural interments poisoned whole blocks and quarters, not only has drinking water contaminated by graveyards yearly spread disease and death through country hamlets, but, before the process of decomposition commences, there is often a great and pressing danger from infectious disease. We quote a recent instance:

"Dr. Goldie, the Medical Officer of Health for Leeds, England, in his report to the local authorities, states that every one of thirty people who attended the wake of an Irish girl who recently died in that town from typhus fever were attacked by the same disease, and no fewer than nine of the cases ended fatally."

So strongly have the needless dangers of exposure at funerals impressed the medical mind, that the Health Board of New York have now issued a circular recommending that no public or church funerals should be given to persons dying of either diphtheria or scarlet fever.

In Chicago, also, where scarlet fever and diphtheria have been severe this past winter, the recommendation of one hundred medical men in council was in these words:

"There should be no public funerals of any patient who has died of any infectious or contagious disease. Remember that the separation of the sick person from the well is the most certain means of preventing the spread of the disease."

### Supplies for the Indians.

*Thirty-three Million Pounds of Beef and Three Million Pounds of Flour.*

The Indian Commission have concluded their awards for the supply of clothing and food to different Indian tribes. The contract for beef will aggregate about thirty-three million of pounds. The principal award, consisting of about twenty million pounds, was given to Joseph Barker at $5.10 per hundred.

The award for flour will reach nearly three million pounds. The awards were given to a number of firms at prices varying from $3 90 to $6 75, including freightage. The contract for about 25,000 blankets was given to John Dodson at from $3 60 to $7 20.

The firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., received the principal award for the supply of cotton goods. McKesson & Robbins received the award for the supply of medicine. The award for the supply of overcoats, trowers and vests, altogher about eight thousand pieces, was given to a number of city firms.

The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company received the award for the supply of 15,000 pairs of shoes. H. K. and F. B. Thurber & Co., received the principal awards for the supply of sugar, tea, rice, etc. W. H. Crossman & Co., received the principal award for the supply of hardware. The awards will aggregate about $2,000,000.

BACK TO BARBARISM.—About fifty years ago, a family went into the Maine forest north of Lewistown, and cut themselves off completely from civilization. Recently they were discovered by a correspondent of the Boston *Globe*. Their hovels were scattered about the patches of cleared land which they had made. The vagrant family had multiplied into several families, including over fifty persons, who were dwelling in poverty, ignorance and dirt. The log houses were unprovided with anything that could contribute to human comfort. There was no furniture except blocks and pieces of logs. But one person could read, and he would not. Not a book or a scrap of printed paper was to be found in the place. None of the younger generation had ever been to the nearest town. All were profoundly ignorant of the world, and devoid of either religion or morality. They obtained a precarious subsistence from such scanty crops as their lazy habits prompted them to obtain, and from the game of the forest and the fish of the Dead river.—In short, the family, under the influence of nature and solitude, had relapsed into barbarism more depressing that that of the savages who dwelt in those woods three centuries ago.

DRIED EGGS.—A large establishment has been opened in St. Louis for drying eggs. It is in full operation, and hundreds of thousands of dozens are going into its insatiable maw.—The eggs are carefully "candled" by hand—that is, examined by light to ascertain whether good or not—and are then thrown into an immense receptacle, where they are broken, and by a centrifugal operation the white and yolk are separated from the shell very much as liquid honey is separated from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat, by patent process, and the dried article is left, resembling sugar; and it is put up in barrels and is ready for transportation anywhere. This dried article has been taken twice across the equator, in ships, and then made into omelet, and compared with omelet made from fresh eggs in the same manner, and the best judges could not detect the difference between the two. Is this not an age of wonders? Milk made solid, cider made solid, apple butter made into brick! What next!"—*Philadelphia Trade Journal.*

RELIC OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—A field glass which belonged to "Stonewall" Jackson is now in the possession of Mr. J. J. Bechtel, of Schoeneck, Lancaster county, Pa. The glass, which was made in England, is of peculiar construction, and is covered with shark's skin. It was captured at Geochland, near Richmond, during the contest at that place. The surgeon of General Jackson's staff wished to keep it as a relic, but was not permitted to do so. Mr. Bechtel values the relic very highly, and has refused very liberal offers for it.

FISH VS. FACTORIES.—The advantages and disadvantages of the law recently passed entitled a "law in reference to the free passage of fish," are being considerably discussed in the Western part of the State. A friend from that section sends us the following:

Granite Shoal Cotton Mills, situated 16 miles east of Newton, in Catawba county, 7 miles below Catawba Station, on the Catawba river; and run by water obtained by a dam across the river, built in 1853 by H. F. Shuford & Co., and now owned by Claywell, Powell & Co., runs 1,200 spindles, consumes 600 bales of cotton annually, employs 40 operators in the mill, and makes yarns, carpet, warps and sheetings.

Long Island Cotton Mills, one mile above Granite Shoals, run by water from the same river, built in 1852 by Cansler & Powell, and now owned by Powell & Shuford, runs 1,000 spindles, uses 500 bales of cotton annually, makes yarns and sheetings.

Both these factories are dependent for their water power on what is now recognised as "Obstructions to the Free Passage of Fish."—*Charlotte Observer.*

# The People's Press.

*SALEM, N. C.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.



## JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, DODGERS, CARDS, BILL HEADS or anything in the printing line executed, will find it to their interest to call at the

SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.


THE MT. AIRY WATCHMAN has passed into the hands of a publishing company, J. P. Rawley, manager.

THE N. C. UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT exercises, at Chapel Hill, last week, attracted an unusually large crowd of visitors. The Raleigh *News* says: "It is the opinion of gentlemen most familiar with the past history of the University, that the attendance was never larger at any preceding commencement, if we except the commencement of 1859; nor was the enthusiasm greater, nor the round of intellectual enjoyments more thoroughly delightful." The baccalaureate sermon was preached on Wednesday, by Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, which was impressive and attentively listened to by a packed audience. On Thursday, Gov. Vance delivered a most excellent and impressive address on the life and character of Governor Swain, which was generally pronounced "a tribute of the noblest order." Col. Walter L. Steele delivered a fine address before the Alumni Association, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Deems, on whom, by the way, the honorary degree of L.L.D. was conferred. The crowning event of the exercises was the ball given complimentary to the graduating class Thursday night, at which was collected an array of beauty and gallantry that could not have been surpassed. The students all acquitted themselves handsomely.

The honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Master of Arts—M. H. Pinnix, of Davidson; Frank C. Robbins, Davidson; Rev. Gabriel Johnson, Colorado; Jas. A. Graham, Alamance, and John A. Gilmer, Guilford.

Doctor of Divinity.—Rev. J. C. Hiden, South Carolina; Rev. George Patterson, Wilmington; Rev. Jacob Henry Smith, Greensboro.

Learned Doctor of Laws.—Hon. John Kerr, Caswell; Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, New York.

### Important to Tobacco Farmers.

The following letter addressed to Col. I. J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, explains itself. The matter involved in the question and answer is highly important to the tobacco farmer, hence we publish the letter in full, which is a copy of the original on file in the Collector's in Raleigh:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 4, 1877.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo, inclosing a letter addressed to you by J. H. Wissler, of Lockville, N. C., in which he proposes the question whether the producer of leaf tobacco can sell leaf tobacco to his laborers without tax, has been received.

In reply I have to inform you that this office has ruled that a farmer or planter would not incur liability to special tax in consequence of supplying his laborers—among other stores—with manufactured tobacco, such supplies being furnished exclusively to persons employed by him in making his crop upon shares or otherwise, and furnished solely as an accommodation to them and not with the view of keeping or selling tobacco for any profit to be derived therefrom.

I am not aware of any ruling which will allow a farmer to sell leaf tobacco of his own producing to his laborers to supply their immediate or prospective wants. I should not, however, so interpret the law as to hold a farmer liable to the special tax as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco, who should furnish such laborers as he employs and during the time he employs them, with leaf tobacco, for their own consumption, as a matter of convenience to them, and not as profit to himself.

Yours respectfully,
GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

I. J. Young, Esq., Collector 4th District, Raleigh, N. C.

DEATH OF BENNY HAVENS.—Benny Havens, for many years the keeper of a hotel at Highland Falls, near the West Point Military Academy, died on Saturday of paralysis, in the ninetieth year of his age. Aside from the celebrity given to the old man by generation after generation of cadets, from Maine to Georgia, and the thousands of enlisted men stationed there from time to time and then scattered abroad, he was known, to the public thro' the famous convivial song which was composed and sung in his honor by the cadets, the first verse of which runs as follows:

Come, fill your glasses, fellows, and stand up in a row,
To singing sentimentally we're going for to go;
In the army there's sobriety, promotion's very slow,
So we'll sing our reminiscences of Benny Havens, oh!

### Official Tyranny.

We see it stated in the telegraphic dispatches to and from Washington that Revenue officers recently destroyed sixty Stills in Wilkes county, N. C., and also destroyed Stills in other counties, &c., &c. And this sort of "official" outrage and tyranny is passed over in many instances without a word of comment in condemnation, because it is supposed to be in accordance with law, and some people consider it a very smart feat on the part of Revenue officers.

We have not a word to say against the fair and proper execution of *the law* (though the law is tyrannical and unjust) but we deny that the law justifies Revenue officers in destroying property and rendering women and children destitute. A Revenue officer may arrest a man whom he finds violating the laws of the Government, but he has no right to destroy the personal property of that man and beggar and maltreat and abuse his wife and children. We denounce such conduct with all the power we have, and we call on the people of North Carolina to denounce such conduct.

We opposed and denounced the ku-klux combination in this State when we knew that many of our best personal and political friends belonged to it; and we continued to denounce and defy the bad secret combination when nearly all of its members combined to break us down and did all they could to misrepresent us; and we now denounce the outrages committed upon the poor country people (and often upon citizens of cities and towns) by Government officers under the false plea of discharging their official duty. Every man engaged in cutting up and destroying stills, killing hogs fed from the "swill" of the still houses, and beating and handcuffing men and women, should be indicted in our State courts *and tried by our State judges.*

Thousands of poor women and children in the mountain section of this State have been rendered destitute and impoverished by the unlawful acts of so-called Revenue officers. We therefore demand, in behalf of equity and justice, that all (Revenue officers included) who violate our State laws shall be tried and punished by our State courts, and not allowed to escape by appeal to the U. S. Circuit Courts, where there is no provision made for their punishment. The men who destroyed the sixty Stills in Wilkes county should be sent to the penitentiary for ten years each, and the men who beat women and act so as to starve children should be sent to the penitentiary for twenty-five years each.

These matters shall be an issue in the next elections in this State for every sort of an office. We do not care whether political leaders agree with us or not—political leaders who take opposite ground will be defeated.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE ON THE CONSTITUTION.—Chief Justice Waite did well to go to South Carolina to preside over the Ellenton-riot trials. His charge to the jury, sensible, just, and constitutional, explains clearly the extent and limitations of the Federal power. He declared that under the constitution, the power to punish murder rests in the State Governments, and not with the General Government. We trust it will be remembered in the Southern States that powers bring along with them duties; and that a Commonwealth is disgraced and its citizens imperil our very form of government when murder is allowed to go unpunished. The Ellenton murders, like those at Hamburg, and others in Louisiana, occurred under a republican State administration, which made no attempt to bring the murderers to justice. We hope the Democratic rulers in the South will show themselves better guardians of the laws.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE ELLENTON CONSPIRATORS.—Charleston, June 4.—Judge Waite, Saturday night, summoned the jury in the Ellenton case into the court, and found, on interrogating them, that they could only agree upon a verdict in the case of one of the eleven prisoners charged with conspiracy. This was Abner Watkinson, a man over sixty years old, who was acquitted. The Judge then discharged the jury, and the ten remaining prisoners were released upon giving bonds for their appearance at the next term of the court. The counsel think it unlikely that these cases will ever again be tried. It is now known that the jury stood six to six on the question of a general acquittal, the six whites being for and the six blacks against. The black jurymen, however, were willing to agree upon a verdict convicting two of the accused and acquitting all the rest, but to this the six whites would not consent.

The House of Representives of the South Carolina Legislature have impeached Judge Wright, the colored Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, for "high crimes and misdemeanors in office." One of the charges against him is drunkenness on the bench. He is a disgrace to the judiciary and is so acknowledged by both parties, but whether the Republicans will vote for his conviction we do not know; but one thing is certain the Democrats are determined to Wright things if they can.

The Joint Assembly has elected Gen. J. B. Kershaw, of Camden, successor to Judge R. B. Carpenter of the fifth circuit. Mr. Kershaw received 128 out of 130 votes cast.

## The Eastern War.

LONDON, June 9.—Several Turkish officers have been shot in consideration of losing Ardahan. This is the Montenegrin account.

The Turks moved in two columns, one going to the relief of Gorausko, and the main force, under Suleiman Pasha, to Kratats. The latter column attacked the intrenchments of General Vukovics with great gallantry, but were repulsed, being twice driven back on the reserves. The third attack was also repulsed, the Turks taking up a position opposite Krestaz where they still remained when the last courier left. In spite of this alleged third repulse of the Turks, the account proceeds to state, that General Vudovics fell back on his second line of the Ouga at 3 o'clock next morning, where he has not been molested. It appears from this report, which certainly does not unduly exaggerate the success of the Turks, that if Gen. Vudovic's positions were not actually stormed he is placed in such a position as to be obliged to abandon them.

The account continues, the Turkish loss in dead in this engagement is about 3,000 counted in front of the entrenchments of one Montenegrin battalion.

The other Turkish column going to Gorausko was met by Gen. Socica, and driven back to Muralovitza where it was encamped at latest information. As the defeat of this column would leave the rear of Suleiman Pasha's army exposed, it is probable he will attack Gen. Socica before moving on Vukovics again.

There has been a skirmish with the advance of the Russian right wing near Nariman. Mukhtar Pasha has sent a force to cut the communication of the Russian right and centre.

There is no news from Kars. The Russians attempted to cross the Danube in force between Nikopolis and Sistova on Friday and were repulsed.

LONDON, June 11.—The *Times'* dispatch from the Rapia says: "News has just arrived of an encounter between six Russian torpedo boats and some Turkish iron-clads at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The torpedo boats were beaten off. Three were destroyed. Some prisoners were taken.—One of the iron-clads was injured."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "No fresh news has been received from Montenegro. Both sides are evidently making preparations to deal a decisive blow."

POOR CHANCE FOR TURKEY.—The corruption and bribery which are rife everywhere destroys all chances of Turkish success. There are no horses, no money, and no order in the management of affairs.—All the carriage horses in the country have been seized by the government for war purposes. Another body of the Softas were excited to-day. They were accompanied to the vessel on which they took their departure by a large number of the sympathizers. The Sultan is a nonentity with 300 women and 5,000 persons of all classes to feed daily. The strain on the Treasury is intense. There is not a particle of patriotism among the officials to give ground for the slightest hope. Contracts for many stores and equipments are awarded by means of bribery of the officials having the matter in charge. The advertisements in the newspapers of contracts open to general competition are mere shams, and are connived at by the Minister of War and those who surround him. The constitution of the country is also a sham, and is disregarded in almost every possible manner. The Parliamentary deputies are retiring to their homes in disgust, and the laws which have been passed will never be put in force. The Minister of War, however, says that Turkey will fight to the last. The Sultan has given up all hope of aid from the English government. A telegram says great discouragement exists in official circles in Constantinople, because it is not known how a sufficient force can be collected to resist the Russian advance.

THE MONTENEGRINS.—While the great armies are massing on the Danube desultory fighting is going on between the Turks and the Montenegrins, a people who have a small Switzerland of their own in Eastern European Turkey, and are a perpetual thorn in the side of the Ottoman. It is a semi-independent principality of mountaineers, all belonging to the Greek church, except a few Catholics. The population is about 130,000 only, but the country is defencible and the Montenegrins so brave and loyal that they are always ready to fight, while they really have no army except an enrolled militia of about 1,000 men. Volunteers turn up when the call is made. It is a very cheap and simple government. The annual revenues are about $23,000, derived from taxing everything a little, to which Russia has added $20,000 to pay the annual tribute to Turkey.

Every little while Montenegro bolts on the tribute, and then comes a war which lasts until Austria interferes. Just now no interference is possible. Montenegro don't want to pay the tribute, and Russia will not. Hence the war, and lively fighting they make of it. The government is nominally a limited monarchy, under the Prince of Montenegro. Practically it is a paternal despotism. There is a Senate, which is also a Supreme Court, and a General Assembly, which is supposed to legislate, but it never does anything unless it is told by the Prince. This absolute obedience to his command extends through all ranks of the people in the form of an unbounded love, reverence and obedience. He is very sympathetic and gentle, as he is also brave and stalwart in person.

In the recent fight at the memorable "Duga Pass" the Turks were severely punished and repulsed with a loss of over 4,000 men.

LONDON, June 12.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin sends the following: "Orders have been issued by the Russian government to accelerate as much as possible the levy of 218,000 men.

The Russians commenced to bombard Rutschuk yesterday evening. The batteries opened a vigorous cannonade and continued with little intermission throughout the entire day. The Turks returned the fire with interest. The damage on either side is not known.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In Deputy Marshal Franks' case fraudulent accounts were presented as evidence, when Franks' counsel objected, alleging they had been sworn to in blank and filled out afterwards in the Marshal's office. The defence is allowed 15 days to establish this plea.

We believe that the charges against Marshal Douglas, of this State, are unfounded. He is now in Washington, and asks a full investigation of the management of his office.

## News of the Week.

### STATE NEWS.

It was fifteen sheep that Mr. Hicks lost, instead of eleven, as reported in our last issue.—And still the dogs are prowling around, with none to molest them. Our legislature can eulogize each other, and present gold-headed canes, but they cannot make a law to protect the farmer's sheep from dogs. Oh, no!—*Torchlight.*

STRAWBERRIES.—It is estimated that above 50,000 quarts of strawberries were shipped from the immediate vicinity of Goldsboro this present season. Of this Mr. James Cloud had shipped 23,175 quarts up to May 25th, and his shipments since will probably increase this to 25,000 quarts. The prices realized have proved quite remunerative to the shippers.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

Clear thought and vigorous action depend upon that perfect condition of the system resulting from pure blood. When symptoms provocative of dullness and inactivity present themselves, then use at once Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

*Almost a Turkey.*—Postmaster-General Key said in a speech at Charlotte that he had always felt a peculiar interest in North Carolina. His wife—who was by far the better part of himself, when he was at home—was a granddaughter of Waightstill Avery, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. In addition to this, he was for a short time a citizen of the State. When Joe Johnson's army surrendered, he was compelled to seek refuge in North Carolina among the relatives and friends of his wife. He had no money and no means of support, his only possession being a poor blind mule. He went up into Caldwell county, rented a farm, and with his blind mule raised a crop of corn. This he sold for fifty cents per bushel, and upon the money obtained from this, together with the proceeds from the sale of this mule, he returned to his home in East Tennessee. While, therefore, his sojourn in North Carolina was not of the most pleasant character, for the reasons mentioned, still it offered him a home when he could not live in his own State.

A GREAT DISASTER AT KINGS MOUNTAIN.—Information was received here yesterday evening of the caving in of the Kings Mountain mine, which occurred on Friday evening. The miners all being out at the time, no one was injured. The full extent of the injury to property has not been ascertained. The occurrence will delay operations for six or eight months. It is stated, however, that the falling of the earth has developed a new vein of unusual richness, by the discovery of which the owners of the property have been more than compensated for the loss sustained, and by the delay in the prosecution of the work.—*Charlotte Observer, June 12.*

DEATH by POISONING.—Mrs. James Myres, with her child, (about eighteen months old) went to the store of Mr. Dan. Davis, in Davie county, for the purpose of having some pictures taken. The artist had unguardedly left sitting on the floor a solution of Cyanide of Potassium, (a chemical used by artists,) the child drank of the solution, and went into convulsions almost instantly. Dr. Kimbrough was called in, but the child did not breathe but five or six times after the doctor arrived. The Cyanide of Potassium is one of the most deadly poisons and for which there is no antidote known.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

### GENERAL NEWS.

*Poll Tax.*—The amount of the capitation tax which is necessary to pay before a person can vote in Virginia, is one dollar at present, and cannot be more, the constitution providing that the State capitation tax shall not exceed one dollar. It does not require that any other than this tax shall be paid as a prerequisite to voting.

*Southern Memorial Day at Arlington.*—The Memorial Association decorated the graves of the Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington, on the 7th. Quite a number of people gathered from Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria and the surrounding country. There was no demonstration beyond flowers, prayers, and tears.

The exports of dried fruits from the United States to Europe since last June have amounted to $2,500,000 in value, compared with $600,000 in the same period the year before. Dried apples figure largely in this movement. This country has exported over 12,000 pounds of them since last June, as compared with 522,000 pounds the previous year.

*Hard on the West Point Graduates.*—A West Point letter says: Many of the graduating cadets are troubled about their financial prospects. Congress not having passed the Army Appropriation bill they will get no pay while off on furlough after graduating, and as some of them are not burdened with this world's goods they do not know what they shall do.—There probably never will be a time in their lives when they will need money so much as they do at present, because they are for the most part without civilian clothing, without trunks or any of the thousand and one things that a man in ordinary life needs. To supply a graduate with an outfit would require at least $500, and the greatest sum which one can save from his pay during the four years of his training is less than $200. What is a poor cadet to do?

*A Wise Sleeper.*—Dr. Charles F. Deems explains how he keeps himself able to work hard without any results of weariness or ill health. He says: "I keep a Sabbath. Few ministers do. Many years I did not. On Friday night I go to bed and say: 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' and no one must wake me until Sunday morning, even if *The Sunday Magazine* should suspend, or the Church of the Strangers burn down. I never yet have slept that long, as I generally rise on Saturday afternoon to boil for an hour in the Russian bath. Generally, on Saturday night I cannot recollect what the texts for Sunday are, having put the preparation all safely away. Such a regimen enables me to begin fresh on Sunday and work until Friday night like a house on fire and the wind blowing."

The United States, according to recent statistics, leads the world in its means of speedy communication between remote sections, its lines of railway exceeding those of Russia, Turkey, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, France, and Italy combined, the total mileage of the United States being nearly 80,000 miles, against 76,620 miles in the countries named. Yet Russia has more than double the population of the United States, Germany about two millions greater, and Great Britain, France and Austria severally about two millions less than this country.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for July is on our table, ahead as usual of all others. The principal steel engraving "Cherry Ripe," after Meyer von Bremen, is one of the most beautiful we have ever seen, ever in this magazine. Then follows a mammoth colored steel fashion-plate, with five figures, a miracle of loveliness. In addition this, there are some twenty other engravings of fashions. There are also colored patterns of butterflies and flowers for applique embroidery, besides a dozen or more other patterns in crotchet, embroidery, &c., &c., for the work-table. Mrs. Hooper begins a powerful novelette, 'Blue Beard's Closet;' Mrs. Stephens continues her 'Dependent Cousin,' a story which is alone worth the subscription price; and in addition, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of 'The Second Life' have thrilling tales; while all the rest are far above those usually found in periodicals. "Peterson," in fact, is celebrated for its stories. This is, undoubtedly, *the cheapest and best* of the ladies' books, and it combines more attractions than any other. A new volume begins with this number, affording an excellent opportunity to subscribe. Price, two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs, and premiums to persons getting up clubs. Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The June number is at hand, presenting the usual complete and varied index of seasonable contents appropriate to the season and to the needs of our farmers, who should not be without the advice and suggestions of this now venerable farm journal. The use, the preparation and the application of fertilizers is always a prominent topic in its pages, as also are the advantages of improved stock of some celebrated individuals, of which there are in this number several engravings. The staple crops, fruit culture and ornamental gardening all find due space, and no country home but should have the monthly visits of the *Farmer.* Published by Sam'l Sands & Son, Baltimore, at $1.50 a year, or $1 to clubs of five or more.


## Wachovia Mills

HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY

***Repaired & Refitted.***

We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country.

F. & H. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., June, 1877.—tf.

## CHOICE SUMMER READING!

PRIME'S UNDER THE TREES. $2 00

HAWTHORNE'S TALES, $1 50.

BRIC-A-BRAC, $1 50.

I GO A-FISHING, $2 50.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST, $1 50.

LAY SERMONS, Grayboard, $1 75.

PRIME'S EUROPE AND THE EAST. Two Volumes, $3 00.

W. C. PRIME'S HOLY CROSS, $1 00

BRITISH POETS, from 25 cts to $1 50.

CYCLOPEDIA OF FEMALE POETS, $5

DICKEN'S BEST THOUGHTS, $5.

FARM BALLADS, $2.

SHEPHERD LADY, $4.

SWISS PICTURES, $3 50.

WATER LILIES, $1 50.

THE SEA. $3.

WORLD AT HOME, $3.

ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNG $2

BARNUM'S LION JACK, $1 50.

MANY LANDS AND MANY PEOPLE. $2 50.

The above books are selections from our stock of Miscellaneous Books. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. We have a fine lot of

JUVENILE BOOKS,

Cloth and Paper bound NOVELS, and numerous books of every grade and style, to suit all tastes.

FANCY ARTICLES.

suitable for presents.

NEW STYLE AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, from 40 cents to $2 50.

**JUST OPENED** At the Salem Bookstore, a supply of the latest styles paper in fine boxes. Among others may be found the elegant styles of—PANAMA, a walnut box with clasp.

WICKET, with plated ring on lid.

WELCOME, a fine box with handle.

BRILLIANT, neatly ornamented.

Also CUNARD, BOUQUET, VERNAL, VISTA, COMET, PHOTOGRAPH, SOROSIS, &c., &c.—all at reasonable prices.

## TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the lands and premises belonging to the undersigned, situated in Davidson County; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands, and fishing in the streams, is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

C. C. BYERLY,
G. W. GRIMES.

Davidson County, June 14th, 1877. 24-6t

**The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own doors.**

In addition to my large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to select from, I as Agent for some of the best and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, am prepared to furnish "at a few days notice" any article in the mercantile line.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May 9th, 1877.

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.

Just to hand a choice lot of

**BLACK HERNANI,**

both plain and fancy.

SUMMER CALICO, best quality.

WHITE PIQUE,

PIQUE WELTS,

TERRY CLOTH, &c., &c.

Latest importations of Ladies' 2 button KID GLOVES, in assorted spring shades at 75c per pair. A better quality at $1.00.

J. L. FULKERSON

Salem, N. C., April 18, 1877.


## THE MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| BACON AND LARD: | |
| Western Sides, | 9 to 12 |
| Country, | 10½ to 12 |
| Shoulders, | 9 to 11 |
| Hams, | 11 to 15 |
| Lard, | 12 to 15 |
| GRAIN: | |
| Corn, | 85 to 1 00 |
| Wheat, | $1 65 to 1 80 |
| Oats, | 60 to 65 |
| Flour (per 100 lbs.) | 4 00 to 4 50 |
| Meal, " " | 2 00 to 2 25 |
| Chops, " " | 2 00 to 2 25 |
| Rice, Carolina, | 10 to 12 |
| Flax Seed (per bushel) | 125 to 0 00 |
| PRODUCE: | |
| Apples, green, | 1 00 to 0 00 |
| Eggs, | 10 to 12 |
| Butter, | 20 to 25 |
| Feathers, | 40 to 50 |
| Beeswax, | 25 to 28 |
| Potatoes, Sweet, | 00 to 0 75 |
| " Irish, | 75 to 1 00 |
| Hay, | 40 to 50 |
| Orchard Grass (per bushel) | 3 00 |
| Millet Seed (per lb.) | 8 |

### WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| LUGS. | |
| Common, | $ 5 00 to 6 50 |
| Good working, | 6 50 to 8 00 |
| Bright medium smokers, | 6 00 to 9 00 |
| Fancy smokers, | 10 00 to 13 00 |
| LEAF. | |
| Common, | $ 6 00 to 8 00 |
| Good, | 8 00 to 10 00 |
| Fine, | 12 00 to 15 00 |
| Medium wrappers, | 8 00 to 15 00 |
| Yellow do. | 15 00 to 30 00 |
| Fancy do. | 35 00 to 50 00 |
| Mahogany medium, | 12 00 to 20 00 |
| do. good, | 20 00 to 30 00 |

### DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| LUGS: | |
| New Common | $ 3 50 to 6 00 |
| " Good | 8 00 to 12 00 |
| Common Bright, | 8 00 to 10 00 |
| Good " | 10 00 to 12 00 |
| LEAF: | |
| Common | 6 00 to 9 00 |
| Good, | 8 00 to 12 00 |
| Common Bright | 15 00 to 20 00 |
| Good " | 25 00 to 40 00 |
| wrappers, common | 10 00 to 15 00 |
| " Fine | 20 00 to 35 00 |
| " Extra | 45 00 to 60 00 |

RICHMOND.—Tobacco, lugs, 1 50 a 7 50; Leaf, 5 00 a 14 00. Wheat, 0 00 a 1 60; the very best, 1 65 a 1 70; Corn, 65 a 00.

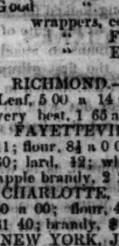
FAYETTEVILLE, June 7.—Bacon, 10 a 11; flour, 84 a 0 00; wheat, $2 00; corn, 85 cents, 60; lard, 12; whisky, rye, 2 50, corn, 2 00; apple brandy, 2 25.

CHARLOTTE, June 8.—Corn, 80 a 85; Oats, 50 a 00; flour, 4 50 a 4 75 per sack; whiskey, $1 40; brandy, $1 60 a 1 75; bacon, 9½ a 10.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Flour lower and dull. Corn, 57 a 59. Gold $105.

BALTIMORE—June 11.—Flour $5 75 a 6 00. Wheat $1 85 a 1 91. Corn 40.


## Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
*Practical and Analytical Chemists.*
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## The Carolina Farmer.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RESUME THE publication of the CAROLINA FARMER on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, with Mr. HAMILTON McMILLAN as Associate Editor.

The FARMER will be issued monthly in magazine form, with handsome cover, and will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter, adapted to the wants of the Farmers and Planters of the two Carolinas. The typographic excellence which formerly distinguished it will be fully maintained.

Terms of subscription: One year, $1.50; 6 months, $1.00; 3 months, 50 cents. There will be no club rates. Subscription payable on receipt of first number. The old friends of the FARMER are requested to send in their names.

WM. H. BERNARD.
Wilmington, N. C.

## Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEACH TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEAR TREES,
APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE Trees, of the most improved varieties.
GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address

CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery,
*Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.*
Jan. 25, 1877.-1y.

## LOCAL DIRECTORY.

### *Post Office Directory.*

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6:30 o'clock, A. M., to 7 P. M., during the week.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 6:15, a. m.—every day, except Sunday, at 11 a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday. at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thusday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown.—Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Penther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Danville. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. and every Saturday by 8, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. closes every Friday at 6½, a. m. Due every Saturday by 2, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

### *Lodge Directory.*

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. C. A. FOGLE, N. G, ED. FULP, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe. C. A. FOGLE, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.
Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month.
H. T. BAHNSON, High Priest.
C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, No. 289, A. F. & A. M.
Regular meeting (in same hall as Oddfellows) 1st Thursday night in each month.
E. A. EBERT, Sec'y. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### *New Advertisements.*

WACHOVIA MILLS.—F. & H. Fries.

TRESPASS NOTICE.—C. C. Byerly and G. W. Grimes.

JUST OPENED.—Salem Bookstore.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—Green's August Flower.

JUDGE CLOUD is at Wilson's Hotel.

STRAWBERRY CROP about played.

DEW BERRIES will come in market in a short time.

THE children's faces are much discolored by cherries and mulberries.

CHERRIES abundant at from 5 to 10 cents per quart.

THE COURT HOUSE FENCE is progressing slowly.

FRESH PORK is selling in this market at 8 cents per pound.

THE CLEMMON'S HOMESTEAD is being repaired, painted and whitewashed.

MUSTANGS.—The number of mustang ponies have been increased by fresh arrivals.

CORN.—Some of our citizens have boasted of corn—but it was of last year's canning.

HEAVY RAINS in the upper sections caused a considerable rise in our streams.

FOWLS.—Imported fancy fowls are making their way into this section.

NEW MOON on the 11th, which causes the change in the weather, so say the weatherwise.

THE ceiling in the entry of the Court House, a portion of which gave way, is to be replaced with plank.

WE were shown some very fine specimens of this year's honey by some of our bee men the other day.

A CUP at the Mineral Spring for convenience of visitors is suggested. How long would it remain there?

THE COMPLAINT, known as the *Dolly Varden*, is making its appearance in some sections of the county.

REPAIRING.—A new flooring is being laid in the Salem creek bridge, and the sides re-weather-boarded.

EARLIER.—A Nurseryman, of Davidson, says that the grape crop in that county is at least two weeks earlier than in Forsyth.

THE FARMERS are busy with their growing crops, and making preparation s for wheat harvesting, which promises an abundant yield,

DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the Baptist Church every 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month.

BLUE GLASS is no comparison to the looks of some love-sick swains who are mourning the departure of fair ones to distant homes.

ROOMS have been engaged and put in order for the expected arrival of our esteemed lady friend, Mrs. E. W. Kremer, in a few weeks.

MR. JNO. SCHOTT has opened a night school for those young men who are unable to attend during the day. A goodly number are in attendance.

DYSENTERY.—A sure native remedy strongly recommended for dysentery, quite common at this season, is the free use of the inner bark of the white oak tree.

TRINITY COMMENCEMENT comes off this week. Governors Hampton and Vance are expected to be present. A good representation will be there from Salem and Winston

LIVERY STABLE.—A private livery stable, where horses and vehicles could be procured when wanted, by citizens, would, we believe, prove quite remunerative.

SEE corrected Post Office Directory.

FINE RASPBERRIES are offered in the market.

SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS, or cicada are fast disappearing.

TRINITY.—Several of our Confectioners left for Trinity Commencement, Tuesday.

THEO. RANSEY, the famous temperance lecturer, is now canvassing the State of Virginia.

MUSIC at Oak Ridge close of school last Tuesday, was furnished by the Greensboro Brass Band.

MR. WM. POOL, of Virginia, has rented the C. C. Hite Grocery, in Davidson County, and intends keeping a full stock.

SICK.—Mr. James Heineman, a prominet tobacconist of Winston, is lying very ill at the Merchant's Hotel.

REPAIRS are needed upon the street leading by Salem Agricultural Works, and the gutters cleansed of drift collected therein.

WE were shown by a lady a fine chick, which was hatched out in two weeks, while the remaining eggs didn't hatch, before the 3 weeks were out.

EARLY WHEAT.—Mr. Samuel Reed, of Broadbay township, informs us that some farmers are cutting early May wheat in that section, which upon the whole is very fine.

DISCONTINUED.—The Post Office at Hillsville, Guilford county, has been discontinued. Mail matter formerly sent to the above office should be addressed to Monticello.

FINE specimens of Mink skins, dressed at the Salem tan yard, were shown to us recently, They will compare favorably with northern finish.

SCHEDULE of all Rail Roads in the State have undergone a change. Our train leaves now at about 7:30, P. M., and arrives at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HELP WANTED.—A well-to-do farmer was in town Monday, in search of a boy to assist him about the farm. Where is Johnny Wade.—Here's an opening.

THE FINE RAINS have enabled tobacco growers to set out the remainder of their plants.—Dry weather has caused a backward tendency, but if the season prove favorable all will in due time come to rights.

JOHNY, a little son of T. J. Beard, while riding a horse to water on Thursday last, was brushed off by the animal running under a tree. The little fellow broke his arm and dislocated his wrist in the fall. Doing well.

A. M. JONES, Esq., our energetic Sewing Machine Man, exhibited a chicken egg of unusual dimensions, measuring 6x7 inches and weighing fully 3 ounces. It will be placed under a favorite setting hen. We await results.

THE YADKIN AFFAIR.—It is now considered rather uncertain whether Butner stabbed himself or whether Matthews had something to do with it. Matthews is held to bail in the meantime, for his appearance at court.

JUDGE DICK delivered two very interesting lectures in the Protestant Methodist Church on Thursday and Friday evenings last. Those who attended were delighted with the Judge's efforts, and we only regret that more did not avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing this eloquent lecturer.

THE RALEIGH *News* speaks in high favor of an address delivered by Mr. Robt. T. Gray, formerly of Winston, at the commencement exercises of Messrs. Scott & Atkinson's High School.

DRY.—A confectioner informed us that since the adoption of the prohibition law, brandy peaches and cherries were in such demand that large orders for the same are sent off almost daily. "Out of the frying pan into the fire."

MR. DAVID BLUM, residing near town, set out five acres in tobacco the other day in this immediate vicinity, the number of hills reaching 20,000 and upward. So anxious was Mr. B. to embrace favorable weather that setting out plants by torchlight was resorted to.

JOHN THOMPSON, the barber, has purchased Alex. Gates' interest in the well-known shop, next door to Patterson & Co.'s mercantile establishment, and will, in the future, conduct the business in his own name. He is a good barber, and gives general satisfaction.

K. OF P.—Messrs. E. A. Ebert, Vice Grand Chancellor, R. A. Hamilton, Representative from Salem Lodge, and Jno. H. Shultz, Esq., left for Raleigh, Monday, to attend the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, which holds its annual session in Raleigh this week.

OUR OLD FRIEND, Eli Rominger, was registered at the Salem Hotel, a few days since.—He called on us, renewed his subscription, and of course was looking well. He represents the new factory, recently fitted up by Mr. Swepson, as doing a good business.

THE WEATHER is now quite pleasant, the recent rains having cooled the atmosphere, laid the dust and refreshed vegetation generally.—The farmer and gardener smile and everybody is more cheerful.

NEW POTTERY.—Mr. Lewis Hine, a well known and experienced potter, has presented us with beautiful specimens of Pipes and Flower Pots. The pipes are of several patterns, of a pure white color, and for durability and appearance cannot be surpassed. The Flower Pots and other wares, are of the same fine material, and are equally good. The manufactory is located a short distance below town, near the Junction of the Salisbury and Lexington roads. Ware for sale in Salem and Winston.

JOHN WINMER, JR., of this place, has received the appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, from this Congressional District. He is a bright boy, and we wish him success in his examination. Try hard to win, John.

*TAKE NOTICE.*—All persons who have failed to give in their taxes for 1877, are hereby notified that the books will be opened for the last time at Fogle Bros. Mill on Monday, the 18th inst., as no further appointments will be made.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, *Tax Lister.*

ALEX. GATES, the barber, says he can hardly ever read the PRESS, because it is taken out of the shop and not returned, and if it is returned it is only to get the latest number in its place. This should not be. Subscribe for your papers and then you can have them in time, it is by far the best way. Alex. don't object to his customers reading the paper in the shop, but *taking it away* is what's the *matter*."

THE INFANT SCHOOL closed last Wednesday. The "little folks," under the long experienced hands of Miss S. Pfohl, gave a public examination and the promptness and accuracy with which the Juvenilea recited was truly astonishing.

Miss P. certainly deserves credit for the interest she is taking in the early training of the children of this place.

THE CORNET BAND returned from Chapel Hill on Friday evening last, and speak in glowing terms of the late Commencement Exercises at the University. The crowd was very large, and remarkable for the general good order and gentlemanly behavior. The students all acquitted themselves well. Every portion of the State was represented by some of the most distinguished citizens. We are pleased to learn that the Band gave general satisfaction.

SUDDEN DEATH.—William Shouse, living near Old Town, on last Monday evening left the field where he was at work to go to the house after some water. Staying sometime his son, who was in the field with him, went to the house to see what detained him, and found him lying in the barn dead. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and had been in delicate health for sometime.—*Sentinel.*

MUSIC.—We hear it spoken of as the intention of our Cornet Band to give a series of promenade concerts this season for the purpose of raising funds to procure an entire set of silver instruments. We are proud of the name which our Band has gained throughout the State as one of "the Bands." They have now a fine and tasty uniform, and with an entire set of silver instruments would compete favorably with any organization in the State, both in regards to appearance and music.

THE WINSTON HOME DRAMATIC CLUB met for a thorough organization on Tuesday night. Mr. Barham was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Thomas Wilson, Jr., Secretary. Motions relative to a public entertainment to be given on or about the 4th of July were made and adopted. A good orchestra is also in connection with the Company. It is composed of good material and no pains will be spared to make the proposed series of entertainments pleasant occasions.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS are holding an extra session this week in reference to the Railroad tax. Former collectors are being examined, and account taken of amount collected, so that an accurate conclusion can be arrived at concerning the whole sum due.—The Court will remain in session for several days.

WE learn from Mr. A. M. Jones that a human skull was unearthed by hogs, from a mound near the site of the Old Richmond Court-house in this county. Subsequently other portions of the bones of the body, some metal buttons and shreds of woolen stuffs, supposed to be part of clothing were found. A notorious old tory by the name of Tate, was hung at the Court-house during the Revolutionary war, and it is supposed these are his remains, as he was buried near the scene of his execution.

PERSONALS.—Mr. Rodgers and daughter, of Camden, S.C., have been at the Salem Hotel for several weeks, on a visit to his daughter in the S. F. Academy.

Also Mr. and Mrs. JAS. R. DODGE are here, and intend spending the Summer and Fall at this popular Hotel.

Mr. CATOR, of Armstrong, Cator & Co., Dealers in Millinery and Fancy Goods, Baltimore, was at Salem Hotel on Saturday. He sold several bills of goods, and the ladies can look out for novelties in their line.

GRAVEYARD AND CEMETERY.—Frequent displacement of tombstones in the Moravian cemetery, and thus interfering with the uniformity and system required by the regulations are apparent. Visitors should not touch the headstones, or sit on the graves. In many instances the letters in relief, on the stones, have been sadly marred and broken, often by a careless boy in tossing a pebble or stone. Be careful and do not throw stones, either in the avenue or cemetery. The monuments in the adjacent Woodland Cemetery are often slightly moved from their pedestals, or otherwise interfered with. These things should not be, and we would advise all depredators or careless loungers to be careful not to disturb anything on the ground.

Those who do not respect the homes of the dead will scarcely respect those of the living!

## MARRIED,

In Winston, on Sunday, the 10th inst., by Rev. Wm. R. Gwaltney, Mr. HARRISON PITTS to Miss JANE CRIM.

In Davie County, on the 30th ult., by Rev. M. Baldwin, at the residence of F. M. Hendricks, Mr. W. K. KELLY to Miss LILLIAN A. BOHANNAN.


**THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,**

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.



**SENSIBLE ADVICE.**

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little succes. Now to give you satisfactoay proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c. Go to DR. V. O. THOMPSON and SAMUEL H. SHIVER, Druggists, Winston, and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

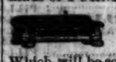

*Exportation of Grain.*—New York, June 2.—Four steamers sailed for Europe to-day.—Among their freight were 170,000 bushels of corn, 70,000 bags of wheat, 40,000 boxes cheese, 2,000 bales of cotton, 3,000 packages of butter, 2,000 cases of canned goods, and numerous other items.


**FURNITURE!**

**A. C. VOGLER,**

**SALEM, N. C.**

On MAIN STREET, Second Door from J. E. MICKEY'S Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Depot, has constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as



BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c.

Which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.

I also invite the attention of the public to my assortment of

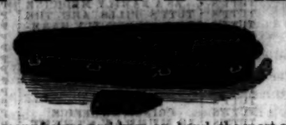
CHAIRS,

among which are CANE SEATS of every description; CANE and STOOL-SEAT ROCKERS; OFFICE CHAIRS; CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c., &c.

☞ Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and any style of NORTHERN FURNITURE, AT SHORT NOTICE.

Catalogues can be examined at my store and selections made.

**COFFINS!**



I manufacture and keep on hand, the most complete and desirable variety of COFFINS.

I also keep on hand the Cincinnati Coffin, made with solid bent sides, round corners, double top, French glass, and finely finished throughout.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1877.—14 3m.

**ALWAYS READY WITH SEASONABLE GOODS!**

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF

**General Merchandise,**

CONSISTING OF

**DRY GOODS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

*Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,*

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.

Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

**Piedmont Air-Line Railway**

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Mar. 11th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. |
|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte | 6.40 a. m. |
| " Airline Junt'n | 7.05 " |
| " Salisbury | 8.54 " |
| " Greensboro | 11.04 " |
| " Danville | 1.22 p. m. |
| " Dundee | 1.38 " |
| " Burkville | 5.36 " |
| Arrive at Richmond | 8.23 " |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. |
|---|---|
| Leave Richmond | 7.35 a. m. |
| " Burkeville | 10.28 " |
| " Dundee | 2.48 p. m. |
| " Danville | 2.52 " |
| " Greensboro | 5.10 " |
| " Salisbury | 7.31 " |
| " Air-Line Junction | 9.27 " |
| Arrive at Charlotte | 9.35 " |

GOING EAST.

| | Read down | | Read up | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L've Greensboro, | 11.05 A. M. | Arr. | 5.10 P. M. | |
| " Co. Shops, | 12.25 " | L've | 3.55 " | |
| " Raleigh, | 3.45 P. M. | " | 12.20 " | |
| Arr. Goldsboro, | 6.14 " | L've | 9.55 A. M. | |

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

MAIL.

Leave Greensboro, 5 20 p m
Arrive at Salem 7 27 p m
Leave Salem, 8 25 a m
Arrive at Greensboro, 10 30 a m

Passenger Trains leaving Raleigh at 12.25 P. M. connect at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address

JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass.-Agent, Richmond, Va.
T. R. M. TALCOTT,
Engineer and General Superintendent.

EDMUND BLUM, L. A. BLUM.

**EDMUND BLUM & CO.,**

**COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS,**

*At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.*

Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29th, 1877.—ne13.

**CHROMOS** Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest small Chromos, at BOOKSTORE.


## *Notice of Dissolution.*

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing and doing business in the town of Salem, under the firm name of R. A. Wommack & Co., has this day been dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties.

R. A. Wommack having withdrawn from the firm, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Hart & Co.

All persons indebted to the firm of R. A. Wommack & Co., are respectfully solicited to come forward at once and settle their indebtedness.

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after 30 days.

HART & CO.

May 25th, 1877.—22.


**MOUNT AIRY White Sulphur Springs.**

THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT will be open for the reception of visitors on the

10th OF JUNE.

Stages run through from Salem and Winston to the Springs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Board per Month ..... $25 00
" Week ..... 8 00
" Day ..... 2 00

Children under twelve, and over two years old, and colored servants, half price.

Stage fare from Salem and Winston to the Springs, $4 00.

L. B. WALLER, Manager.

May 31st, 1877.—22.


## *NOTICE.*

HAVING qualified as Executor on the estate of John M. Stafford, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, for payment, on or before the 8th day of March, 1878, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward at once and settle.

GEORGE E. NISSEN,
FRANK P. STAFFORD,
Executors of John M. Stafford, deceased.

Forsyth County, N. C., March 8, 1877.-15-6w'pd.


**THE NEW WILSON SEWING MACHINE.**

PRICES REDUCED!

Future CASH Prices Established.

No. 5, no cover ..... Cash $35 00
No. 6, with cover ..... " 40 00
No. 9, " " drop leaf and 5 drawers ..... " 50 00

Extra Attachments Free!

A. M. JONES,
Salem, N. C.
General Agent for Western North Carolina. Agents Wanted. May17,'77

**Business Man's Combination PENCIL.**

40,000 Sold in New York

IT CONTAINS KNIFE, PEN, PENCIL AND RUBBER, being useful, economical, portable and ornamental.

It is an article every man needs and should have

ONLY 25 CENTS.

April 5, 1877. at the BOOK STORE.

**A VALUABLE BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!**

For Sale CHEAP at the Salem BOOK STORE.

**SOMETHING NEW!**

"DOMESTIC" FASHION PATTERNS.

As Agent for the best and most fashionable **Paper Pattern Company** in New York, I am prepared to furnish FASHION PATTERNS for any style garment for Ladies', Misses and Children, as well as for Gentlemen and Boys.

Any Lady customer for a fine dress may select the latest style Paper Pattern FREE of charge.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C. May 9th, 1877.

**POOR GOODS** ARE EXPENSIVE AT ANY PRICE.

**BEST GOODS** ARE THE CHEAPEST,

and can be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

March 16, 1877.


## *NOTICE.*

I hereby give notice to the citizens of Winston Township, that I will tax taxes at the Court-House, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of June.

In Salem, at my office, on Friday, the 8th and Monday the 11th of June.

At John Masten's, on Tuesday, the 12th of June.

I call upon all citizens to meet me on said days at said places and times, from 8 o'clock, A. M., till 4 o'clock, P. M.

By calling on myself at my office in Salem, or C. S. Hauser, at the Clerk's office, in Winston, you may procure a sheet containing a list of all taxable property, which will be of no small advantage to you, as you can make out your tax before you come.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE,
Appointed Assessor by County Commissioners, For Winston Township.

May 18, 1877.-21.


**Summer School.**

MRS. E. B. and Miss F. E. RIGHTS will open their SUMMER SCHOOL in Kernersville, N. C., May 14th.

Besides the regular English branches, French and Music, both Piano and Organ will be taught. Particular attention will be paid to Vocal Music.

For particulars concerning board and tuition, apply to the above.

April 12, 1877.-15-2m.

**The Fall Session of Davidson High School will open August 6th, 1877.**

This School offers extra inducements to young men and ladies wishing a good classical education.

For particulars, address

J. F. BRINSON,
Abbott's Creek P. O.,
Davidson Co., N. C.

May 31st, 1877.-22.

**JOB PRINTING**

of every description neatly, expeditiously, and as cheap as anywhere else, executed at the

SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.—A few copies of this useful book for preserving Newspaper Scraps at the BOOKSTORE.

**MEMORANDUMS** in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE

**MRS. J. E. MICKEY** has just received a New and Fashionable Stock of Spring Millinery Goods, at popular prices.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT**

THE HEALTHIEST OF US ARE LIABLE to obstructions in the bowels. Don't neglect them. It is not necessary to out raze the palte with nauseous drugs in such cases. The most effective laxative known is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and it is also the most agreeable. Its operation is soothing, cooling, painless. Sold by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY Augusta, Maine.

**GEORGE PAGE & CO.**

No. 2 E. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Patent Portable & Stationary Engines, Patent Circular Saw Mills, Shingle, Lath & Picket Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Stave Working Machinery, Planing Machines, Woods Patent Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c. &c. SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

**THE BLACK HILLS.**

By H. N. MAGUIRE, who has spen 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of Gold and Silver prospects, Agricultural and Mining resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians and Settlers' adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western Life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc. With 27 fine illustrations, and new map. Price **only ten cents.** Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent post-paid for 12 cents by **Donnell, Loyd & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Illinois.**

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. I. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

**THE MARYLAND EYE & EAR INSTITUTE.**

No. 66 North Charles St., Baltimore.

Incorporated April 6, 1869.

President Hon. J. W. DONER, Judge Superior Court.

The above institution offers all the comforts of a home to patients suffering with eye or ear diseases. Skillful nurses are in attendance, and as the surgeon in charge resides in the house with the family, patients are seen by him several times during the day. For further information apply to the surgeon in charge, Dr. GEORGE REULING.

**Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.**

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

**SHOE SHOP.**

JOSEPH KNAUSS

IS prepared, at all times, to make and repair

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at his old stand, opposite the Salem Hotel.

☞ If absent from his shop, work left at the BOOKSTORE will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 22, 1877.-8.

**J. & P. Coats' Thread.**

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

**LAMPS! LAMPS!**

The largest stock of

**LAMPS**

I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C.—No. 10.


## NOTICE.

On the 1st day of April, 1877, the firm heretofore existing and known as Ebert & Co., consisting of E. A. Ebert and R. L. Patterson, was dissolved by mutual consent; E. A. Ebert becoming sole owner and proprietor, all settlements to be made with and by him.

The business will be continued at the old stand, where the public will find a complete and seasonable line of goods, perfect in every department, and at bottom prices.

E. A. EBERT.

# Poetry.

### IRISH COURTSHIP.

Och, Katie's a rogue, it is true,
But her eyes, like the skies, are so blue,
An' her dimples so swate,
An' her ankles so nate—
She dazed, and she bothered me, too—

Till one mornin' we wint for a ride,
Whin demure as a bride, by my side,
The darlint, she sat,
Wid the wickedest hat
'Neath a purty girl's chin iver tied.

An' me heart, arrah thin, how it bate—
Fur me Kate looked so temptin' an' swate,
Wid cheeks like the roses,
An' all the red posies
That grow in the garden so nate.

But I sat just as mute as the dead,
Till she said, wid a toss uv her head,
"If I'd known that to-day
Ye'd have nothin' to say
I'd have gone with me cousin instade."

Then I filt meself grow very bowld,
For I knew she'd not scold, If I towld
Uf the love at me heart,
That would niver depart,
Tho' I lived to be wrinkled and owld.

An' I said, "If I dared to do so,
I'd let go of this baste, an, I'd throw
Both me arms round your waist,
An" be stealin' a taste
Uv thim lips that are coaxin' me so."

Thin she blushed a more illigent red,
As she said, widout raisin' her head,
An' her eyes lookin' down,
'Neath her lashes so brown,
"Would yer like *me* to dhrive, Misther Ted!"

# Humorous.

AMUSING MISTAKE OF TWO YOUNG PREACHERS.—An amusing scene occurred in the Christian church at Larksville, Pa., a few Sundays ago. It appears that the Methodist pulpit at that place was to be supplied by a preacher from the Wyoming Seminary, and two young men proceeded thither for the purpose of conducting the service. Instead of going into the Methodist E. Church, however, they went into the Christian church on the opposite side of the street, where they found a large congregation. Thinking that they had been waited for, they proceeded at once to the vacant pulpit, and after a brief pause and a glance at the congregation, one of them rose, read a chapter in the Bible, and said that he had selected it as the foundation of a few remarks. The Rev. Mr. Bevan, pastor of the church, who was a little behind time, walked in at this interesting juncture, and much to his surprise, found his pulpit already occupied. He did not make a demonstration like Robert of Sicily, when that monarch found an angel in his place, but proceeded softly up and took his seat inside the railing to await further developments.

The young preacher was about to go on with his discourse, unconscious of the sensation he was creating, when a lady from the church on the opposite side of the street entered, and walking straight up to the pulpit beckoned to the young man, who was about to hold forth.—Her conduct seemed somewhat strange to him, but he stopped to listen, and she whispered something in his ear that made him change color quickly. She told him that he was in the wrong pulpit, and that the congregation over the way was waiting somewhat impatiently for his arrival. The two young men were very much discomfited, but after a moment they mastered the situation and sought a short interview with Elder Bevan, to whom they made suitable apology. They then proceeded to the church across the road, but as they left the congregation smiled audibly over their mistake.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* relates the following:—The little suits of rooms at the National Hotel open upon little halls uniform in appearance, connected by long corridors, and are all furnished alike. One night Senator Mangum of N. C., then President *pro tempore* of the Senate, a dignified gentleman of the old school, had just returned from a party, when Gov. Upham, a Senator from Vermont, came in, without any ceremony and took a seat. The two chatted away on politics, the weather, social amusements, &c. until the clock on the mantel-shelf struck one.—"Really, Gov. Upham," said Mangum, "I am always pleased to see you, but really I believe it is getting very late." "I have thought so for some time," replied Upham, but he made no movement. Providently the half hour sounded, and Mangum remarked: "I thought, Gov. Upham, that you had decided to go to bed, sir?"—"So I had, Mr. President," answered the Vermonter, yet he did not budge. Mangum stared at him in amazement, and at last plainly said: "But why do'nt you go to your room, Gov. Upham? It will soon be 2 o,clock!" "My room, Mr. President! Why, this is my room, and I have been waiting for you to go away for two hours past." Mangum sprang to his feet, looked into the sleeping room adjacent, and found that he was in Upham's room instead of his own.

Recent lectures upon the eye and vision remind us of the anecdote told of Mr. Cheselden, a distinguished oculist in the days of George II. In an obscure country town he found a blacksmith performing with great skill the operation for extracting the cataract. Mr. Cheselden took so much interest in him to instruct him, and after some time inquired of his pupil as to his success, when the man replied: "Ah. sir, you spoilt my trade, for after you explained to me what I had been doing, I never dared try again."

Admiral Duncan's address to the officers who came on board his ship for instructions, previous to the engagement with Admiral de Winter, was both laconic and humorous: "Gentlemen, you see a severe *Winter* approaching; I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire."

Irate editor: "Excuse me, sir; our paper should be an authority on Church matters.—We have got a Dean on our staff." Clergyman: "Ah, but what you want is a Bishop." Editor: "Why, sir?" Clergyman: "Because your statements continually need confirmation."

On his return from India, Brown was asked how he liked tiger hunting. "It is very good sport as you hunt the tiger," he replied; "but if hard pressed, the tiger takes it into his head to hunt you, then it has its drawbacks."


## NEW NOVELS,

Just received at the SALEM BOOK STORE.
March 15, 1877.


# Farmer's Column.

GERMAN MILLET.—On a visit to the Department of Agriculture, recently, we found the Commissioner, Col. Polk, devising a plan by which farmers could supply, in a measure, the loss incurred by them in the partial failure of the crop by the unprecedented bad weather of the spring. He had just ascertained that the German or Golden millet seed could be placed in this city from Baltimore, at $1.75 per bushel, including sacking. The seed can be bought in Baltimore, and perhaps other cities, at $1.20 per bushel, cash.

The German millet was imported from Germany since the war, and as a forage plant is not surpassed by any crop that is grown in the South. When sown for hay one bushel per acre is used broadcast, and the yield is from six to eight thousand pounds. When sown for seed half a bushel per acre sown in drill and the yield fifty or sixty bushels. The millet is peculiarly adapted to this climate, and as it can be sown successfully to the first of July, our farmers will see that a splendid opportunity is here given to introduce a new and profitable crop, as well as to repair the damage sustained in the probable failure of the oat crop.

THE COST OF FARM PRODUCTS.—We see a great deal about the cost of a bushel of corn, wheat, &c., and like in every other thing produced, whether on the farm or in the shop, the cost varies according to the skill and modes adopted in the operation. For instance, in the *Scientific Farmer*, a correspondent collates facts from the report on Agriculture in Massachusetts, in which the cost of a bushel of corn aggregates 20½ cents; while on the "Waushakun Farm," last year, on sixteen acres of corn, the cost was only 7. 8 cents per bushel. The saving was wholly in the labor. This is an important fact and should have its weight, not only in the cultivation of this crop, but of every crop. It shows what the intelligent use of force can accomplish. In another part of the same valuable periodical, in referring to "wastes on the farm," it truthfully says, as if in accord with this result in corn growing: "One big leak on the farm, as ordinarily carried on, is a waste of labor; the using of too much labor in the place where it does not pay, and too little where it could be profitably used."

HOW TO SCARE CROWS.—The first and the best is a suspended looking-glass. Take two small, cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang them to an elastic pole. When the glass swings the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightening flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well suited to fields subject to the inroads of small birds, and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk, made from a big potato, and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato, so that they resemble the widespread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious looking bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple material. It only remains to hang the object from a tall bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird will make swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens have been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.

The Agricultural Department reports as the result of an investigation of losses from diseases of swine during the past twelve months the destruction of 4,000,000 animals of all ages, a money loss of more than $20,000,000. One-fifth of the reported loss occurs in Illinois. Next in prominence are Missouri, Iowa and Indiana, which together lose $10,000,000. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have nearly as large a percentage of loss in number, aggregating in value, $1,500,000, Reported losses are very small in New England and the country bordering on the great lakes and the Pacific coast, Of the remaining district West Virginia comes nearest exemption, and Ohio and Atlantic coast States stand better than the alluvial districts. The apparent loss is equivalent to one-third of the sum of the exports of pork product last year. It is somewhat greater than usual, eliciting demands from correspondents for a competent scientific investigation by the government.

BIRDS AS A PROTECTION.—For the past two years I have been experimenting somewhat, feeding the birds to protect the fruit crop from insect depredations. For the spring and summer of 1875 we fed something over 25 bushels of oats, also keeping water in a trough for them to drink. This last summer we fed probably one-third more oats, scattering some each morning, also putting fresh water in the trough nearly every morning. The quail, robin and blackbird tame the easiest. The dove raises several broods during the season; I frequently passed within two feet of where the dove was setting on her eggs, without her flying away. The whippoorwills used to come every evening to feed on the oats; at least they were in the apple trees over my oat box. I never allow a gun to be fired in the orchard if I can help it. The orchard is about one-half mile from the timber; I have frequently noticed when a gun was fired in the timber that the birds would come in flocks to the orchard. The birds ate and destroyed from twenty to thirty bushels of apples, also some cherries. The catbird, king-bird, robin and woodpecker are most destructive. Now for the advantages: it is a pleasant thing to feed them and hear hundreds of them sing at once. The apple worm, or codling moth as it is called, nearly destroyed every apple in some orchards not two miles from me. We raised and marketed something over 3,000 bushels of apples, and there were scarcely any wormy ones in the lot. This of course is for extensive orchards only, yet goes to prove the advantage of birds as insect destroyers.

# Youth's Department.

ANSWERS.

Square word in No. 22:

BEAN
EMMA
AMEN
NANY

Enigma No. 9: "God is Love."

Problem No. 10: A's stock 4,500, B's, 5,500.

Anagram: James Stuart.

Miss Elsie B. Orrell, correctly answers Enigma No. 7. Nearly right in Problem No 9.

Miss Charlotte E. Poindexter correctly answers Enigmas No. 7, Square Word in No. 21, and Problems No. 8 and 9.


TUTT'S HEED THE PILLS
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TUTT'S Thirty years' experience in the PILLS
TUTT'S practice of medicine, together with PILLS
TUTT'S fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, PILLS
TUTT'S and the thousands of testimonials PILLS
TUTT'S given of their efficacy, warrant me PILLS
TUTT'S in saying that they will positively PILLS
TUTT'S cure all diseases that result from a PILLS
TUTT'S diseased liver. They are not rec- PILLS
TUTT'S ommended for all the ills that afflict PILLS
TUTT'S humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaun- PILLS
TUTT'S dice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Dis- PILLS
TUTT'S eases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, PILLS
TUTT'S Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney PILLS
TUTT'S Affections, Female Complaints, &c., PILLS
TUTT'S all of which result from a derange- PILLS
TUTT'S ment of the Liver, no medicine has PILLS
TUTT'S ever proven so successful as DR. PILLS
TUTT'S TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this PILLS
TUTT'S country, but extends to all parts PILLS
TUTT'S of the world. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, PILLS
TUTT'S good digestion, sound sleep, PILLS
TUTT'S buoyant spirits, fine appetite, PILLS
TUTT'S are some of the results of the PILLS
TUTT'S use of TUTT'S PILLS. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S AS A FAMILY MEDICINE PILLS
TUTT'S TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE PILLS
TUTT'S BEST—PERFECTLY HARM- PILLS
TUTT'S LESS. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S SOLD EVERYWHERE. PILLS
TUTT'S PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS
TUTT'S PRINCIPAL OFFICE PILLS
TUTT'S 13 MURRAY STREET, PILLS
TUTT'S NEW YORK. PILLS
TUTT'S PILLS

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This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

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Dear Sir.—When in Aiken, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realised more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends.

ALFRED CUSHING,
123 West Thirty-first Street.

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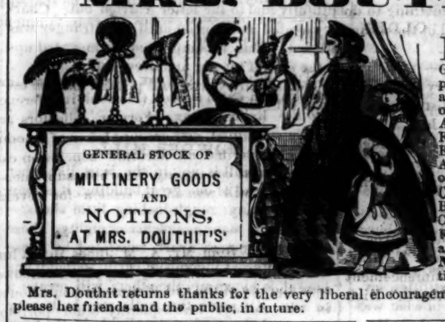


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Feb. 17, 1876. 7-1y

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